THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2 50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the charge is $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long credit will not be given after the expiration of the first year.

Letters to the editor of the COLUMBIAN in reference to business must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING of the COLUMBIAN is very neat, and for printing with compare favorably in every respect with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice and of moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
O. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 47
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIII, NO. 35

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	30.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Barr.
Clerk's Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Deputy—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. Mendenhall.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Will Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
United States District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Mrs. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Berwick. Secretary—

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro z, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Custin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—S. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. W. Peacock, President; J. R. Hobson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. C. H. Hay, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sur day in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reesor.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Meets in the little brick "Church on the hill," known as the Active Baptist church—on Rock street near Third.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and for sale; bound in small books, on hand and order at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors, and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

S. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and residence on Third street, above Iron.

J. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney at Law, Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor 4th St., above Central Hotel.

L. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law
Increase of Pensions obtained. Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase Pensions Obtained. Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Exchange building.

DR. H. HARE
PRACTICAL DENTIST.
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Exchange Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROBT. E. LITTLE.
H. & R. E. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, Opera House Building.
April, 19, 1878.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

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	Capital.
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Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,675,000

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March 26, '77—3

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REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

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GREAT TRUNK LINE
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UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
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THE SAFETY APPLIANCES
in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
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forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
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From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,
and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

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PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

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LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Select Story.

THE CONDEMNED SENTINEL.

A cold stormy night in the month of March, 1807, Lefebvre, with 27,000 French troops, had invested Dantzic. The city was garrisoned by 17,000 Russian and Prussian soldiers, and these together with 20,000 or 30,000 armed citizens presented nearly double the force that could be brought to the assault. So there was need of the utmost vigilance on the part of the sentinels, for a desperate sortie from the garrison made unawares, might prove calamitous.

At midnight, Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advance line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the peninsula of Nehrung. For more than an hour, he paced his lonesome beat without hearing more than the moaning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length however, another sound broke upon his ear. He stopped and listened, and presently he called:

Who's there?'

The only answer was a moaning sound.

He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child, and pretty soon an object came toward him out of the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement, he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.

'Mercy!' exclaimed a childish voice; 'don't shoot me! I am Natalie! Don't you know me?'

'Heaven;' cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece. 'Is it you, dear child?'

'Yes, and you are good Jerome. Oh, you will come help mamma. Come, she is dying!'

It was certainly Natalie, a little girl only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Vaillant. Lisette was the wife of Pierre Vaillant, a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, and was with the army in capacity of nurse.

'Why, how is this, my child?' said Jerome, taking the little one by the arm. 'What is it about your mother?'

'Oh, good Jerome, you can hear her now. Hark!'

The sentinel bent his ear, but could hear only the wind and the rain.

'Mamma is in the dreadful mud,' said the child, 'and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying.'

By degrees, Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening, when the storm came on her mother came after her. The sergeant had offered to send a man back to the camp with his wife; but she preferred to return alone, feeling sure that she would meet with no trouble. The way however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path, and wandered off to the edge of the morass, where she had sunk into the soft mud.

'Oh, good Jerome,' cried the little one, seizing the man's hand, 'can't you hear her? She will die if you do not come and help her!'

At that moment, the sentinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate woman.

What should he do? Lisette—the good, the beautiful, the tender hearted Lisette—was in mortal danger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events he could not refuse the childish pleader.

'Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you.'

With a cry of joy, the child sprung to the soldier's side, and, when she had secured his hand, she hurried him along toward the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stooped as though he would turn back. He did not fear death, but he feared dishonor,

'Hark!' uttered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for help. He hesitated no longer. On he hastened through the storm, and found Lisette sunk to her armpits in the soft morass. Fortunately, a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which means she held her head above the fatal mud. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he himself did not lose his footing. At length, however, she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her toward his post.

'Who comes there?' cried a voice from the gloom.

'Heaven!' gasped Jerome, stooping and trembling from head to foot.

'Who comes there?' repeated a voice.

Jerome heard the the click of a musket-lock, and he knew that another sentinel had been stationed at the post he had left. The relief had come while he had been absent!

'Friends with the countersign!' he answered, to the last call of the new sentinel.

He was ordered to advance, and when he had given the countersign, he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried words he told his story, and had the officer been alone, he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present, and when ordered to give up his musket, he obeyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.

On the following morning, Jerome Dubois was brought before a court martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

This he did in few words; but the court could do nothing but pass sentence of death; yet the members thereof all signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the general of the division, by whom it was indorsed, and sent up to the marshal.

Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers almost to a fault, but he could not overlook so grave an error as that which had been committed by Dubois.

The orders given to the sentinel had been very simple, and foremost of very necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved.

To a certain extent, the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the lines of the enemy.

'I am sorry,' said the gray-haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who had presented it. 'I am sure that man meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk—he was detected—he has been tried and condemned. He must suffer!'

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

'No, no!' the marshal cried, quickly 'Should I see him, and listen to one half his story, I might pardon him, and that must not be done. Let him die, that thousands may be saved.'

The time fixed for the execution of Dubois was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one, and was only sorry that he had not died on the battle-field.

'I have tried to be a good soldier,' he said, to his captain. 'I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name.'

The captain took his hand, and assured him that his name should be held in respect.

Toward evening, Pierre Vaillant, his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanned him; but he braced himself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero had not little Natalie, in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the brimming cup, and his tears flowe freely.

Pierre and Lisette knew not what to say. They wept and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.

Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, would sometime return to Jerome's boyhoodh home. First the condemned thought of his widowed mother, and he sent her a message of love and devotion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And, finally, he thought of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose vine-clad cot stood upon the banks of the Seine—one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.

'Oh, my dear friend!' he cried, bowing his head upon his clasped hands, 'you need not tell them a falsehood; but if the thing is possible, let them believe I fell in battle!'

His companion promised that he would do all he could; and if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so truthfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear dishonor in the minds of those who had loved him in other days.

Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow; and, at an early hour, Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot toward the sea; and thither his division was being marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the wintry air, and very shortly an aide de-camp came dashing to the side of the general of the brigade, with the cry:

'A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stayed. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula!'

In an instant all was changed in that division; and the brigadier-general, who had temporary command, thundered forth his orders for his counter march. The gloom was dissipated; and with glad hearts the soldiers turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of meeting the enemy.

'What shall be done with the prisoner?' asked the sergeant who had charge of the guard.

'Lead him back to the camp,' replied the

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 13, 1878.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

No teachers can afford to forego Normal School training. In the school of this Normal District, practical teaching is before the Seniors, not merely forty-five minutes per day for twenty one weeks as required by law, but an average of three and a half hours per day is given throughout the year to special professional recitation and work.

The teaching in the Model School is under the daily observation of classmates, of the teacher of the Model School, and of the Professor of Methods. The results of this observation are obtained in meetings for criticism twice each week.

As methods of teaching have changed greatly in the last few years, particularly in Reading, Grammar, Geography and Drawing, and as competent critics are ordinarily very hard to find, and more difficult still to draw into the school room, the rare opportunities afforded by the State at so reasonable rates put every one aspiring to teach under obligation to improve them.

The present Senior class is one of the largest ever in attendance.

Outline of the President's Message.

The President's message, transmitted to Congress on the 2nd inst. is temperate in tone, though expressing convictions which may not pass unnoticed by the Democrats. It will fill about five ordinary newspaper columns. It is remarkable for the very few recommendations it makes, carrying out the President's theory that the country does not need more legislation so much as it needs the enforcement of the laws it already has. The President gives early and prominent place to the pestilence which has swept over the South. He advises Congress of what has been done, through the War Department for the relief of the sufferers; he thinks it would be well if Congress would give the War Department authority to act in such emergencies instead of having the acts performed first and the authority given afterwards. He advances the idea that yellow fever would be unknown in this country if a policy of non-intercourse with tropical ports were adopted. He refers to the suggestion for the creation of a commission to inquire what means should be employed to protect this country from the attacks of yellow fever. The President looks favorably on the proposition to establish a national quarantine law, though he makes no reccommendation in definite terms.

SOUTHERN POLICY.

The point of main interest is the Southern policy, and this the President has treated as though he conceded to the country the right to know what the Executive's opinions are on topics of general concern. He goes into the subject at some length, and with here and there a pathetic touch which will be likely to provoke more than ordinary criticism. For all that there is a mildness of the tone which will go far to reassure the country and dissipate, to a great extent, the revived bloody shirt dream. The President asks no help from Congress in his efforts to preserve peace beyond an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of running the federal machinery. He wants money for the prosecutions which he has ordered in Louisiana especially, and he shows that the administration is powerless to accomplish anything in this direction unless Congress shall give its active concurrence.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

The President believes that on the whole the condition of the South is not worse than it has been in former years, but that it is better. Peace has prevailed except in a few localities; and the result of the late election has not been affected, except in about half a dozen Congressional districts, by anything that occured either just before or during the election day. The recent events in South Carolina and Louisiana, as the President has learned them from other official sources, are calmly set forth, and the firm determination of the Executive to enforce the laws of the United States in those States is announced. The President believes that that the power to take cognizance of such frauds and interference with the exercise of political rights by all citizens is conferred upon the general Government by the provisions of the original constitution, and not by the recent amendments, and that, that power extends not only far enough to protect the citizen in the act of voting for members of Congress, but also to guarantee him freedom in the exercise of all political rights, such as assembling in public and having the vote that he casts honestly counted and returned.

THE FISH POLICY.

Great Britain's mackerel catch of $5,500,000 is reported, together with correspondence, which let the United States down gently, and permitted a proud people to pay its debts. This portion of the message the President handles as though he were sitting over a powder magazine, meantime waiting for an explosion. Probably not even the Southern question will be the cause of so much acrimony and indignation as this part of the message. In the Senate and in the House there are piles of bricks waiting to be thrown at the administration's fish policy.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

is a thing which the president feels that he can talk about with confidence. He, therefore, is moved to congratulate the country on the condition of affairs and states that it is better than it has been for years. He believes Diaz is doing better to maintain order, with an increasing ability as Mexico becomes better settled and prosperous. There have been no recent complaints of border outrages, he says, and this consideration will give encouragement to both Governments.

THE MONEY QUESTION

is discussed, not very fully, but with great calmness. The President talks about resumption as a thing fixed beyond speculation. He has, therefore, no legislation to ask touching resumption. On and after resumption day gold, silver and legal tender notes are to be treated, by the Government as equal, and the creditors of the United States may take which ever they prefer. He thinks that no further silver legislation is needed, and intimates that he is ready as ever to interpose his veto. The remainder of the message deals with departmental reports.

Governor Hampton was elected to the U. S. Senate by the South Carolina legislature on Tuesday. On the same day his wounded leg was amputated about six inches below the knee. He is reported as doing well.

FISH QUESTION.

Commonwealth vs. David Hollingshead.

INDICTMENT FOR TAKING FISH CONTRARY TO LAW.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—On the third day of June last, an Act of Assembly, intended to be an embodiment of all the fish and game laws in force in the State, was enacted by the Legislature It wisely provides for the preservation of food fishes from the indiscriminate depopulation of the waters of the Commonwealth in the manner heretofore practiced. Hence if any person is found violating its provisions, there should be no hesitation in pronouncing a verdict of guilty, nor in imposing the penalty of the law upon the offender.

In construing a statute, a comprehensive view must be taken of all its provisions. In the light of this rule we find no inconsistency between the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth sections of the Act in question. By the twenty-second section it is declared to be unlawful to place any fish basket, gill net, pond net, eel weir, kiddle, brush or facine net, or any other permanent means of taking fish, in any of the waters of this Commonwealth. This is a plain prohibition of all the devices mentioned, and all others of a like permanent character. Being a penal statute it is to be strictly construed, and is not to be extended to prevent the taking of fish by other means mentioned in other parts of the act.

Thus construed the twenty-second, is not inconsistent with the twenty-fourth section, which provides, that it shall be lawful to fish with fyke or *hoop nets* in any streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November.—*Provided* the meshes of the nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and shall not be placed at the confluence of any wing walls—This section further provides that any one taking by a hoop net any salmon, bass, trout, pike or pickerel or any other kind of fish introduced into the waters by authority of the Commonwealth shall return the same alive to the waters whence taken.

It is not lawful to catch any kind of fish in any stream by means of drawing a seine.

In fact, beyond the privilege of fishing with hoop nets the law seems to forbid the taking of the kind of fish enumerated by any other means than by hook and line.

At its last session the Legislature appropriated out of the public treasury the sum of ten thousand dollars for the propagation and protection of food fishes. Commissioners are appointed by law whose business it is to supervise this matter, with power to appoint sub Commissioners (of whom the prosecutor here is one,) to see to it that the law in question is not violated in their locality. The Commonwealth has stocked her rivers with fish for the benefit of all her citizens—No individual must be allowed, unlawfully to appropriate them to himself.

This is the first case under the law which has come up for trial in this court, and it is perhaps well that it is here, in order that the public may know and understand the law on the subject.—But as the evidence against the defendant is, that he fished with a hoop net in the Susquehanna river (a stream not inhabited by brook trout,) and did not catch any fish which the law requires shall be returned to the water, he was guilty of no violation of the law, and should be acquitted. By a provision of the law, in regard to the costs, the jury have no power over that subject.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

Must Pay the Costs.

At every sitting the Grand Jury is burdened with a lot of trifling prosecutions, which are principally the work of spite. They consume the time and tax the patience of the jury, entail expenses upon the county, and are altogether a great nuisance. In some seventy of such cases the last Grand Jury directed that the prosecutions pay the costs, and on Friday, on motion of District Attorney Rice, the courts awarded writs of capias for the offenders—for offenders they are—to compel the payment of the costs, and the clerk forthwith issued the processes. There should be no let let up in any of these cases. The monies should be rigorously collected. If they are, and the, fact is generally noted in the newspapers, the result will, without doubt, be a considerable abatement in the number of such frivolous and unwarranted prosecutions; for when the class of people prone to indulge in them become once assured that unless they can convince an intelligent Grand Jury that they have good cause of action, they will have to pay for the enquiry and all other expenses entailed, they will be apt to make haste, in such matters, slowly.—*Lex der.*

The Law of Trespass.

The law of trespassing upon the lands by gunners and hunters, is good enough if farmers will unite as we have before suggested, to have it enforced. Trespassers are liable for all damages done, and costs, for which, if not paid, they can be imprisoned. Firing off a gun within forty rods of a highway subjects the offender to a fine of forty shillings, under a very old law which has never been repealed. Farmers have the exclusive right to the enjoyment of their premises and the game that there may be upon it from time to time. There is no greater nuisance than to have one's premises overrun with a banditti with guns and dogs, who regard no one's rights. The best way to meet emergencies is to give notice in the papers that no gunning is allowed, whether the law requires that to be done or not; and then club to enforce the law.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

We have fixed upon the 26th, 27th and 28th days of this month as the time to finally close out the business of the office for this year and for our term. We have made a calculation of the amount that each collector shall pay by the 27th inst., to meet the entire obligations due by the county, and directed the Treasurer to notify them of the same, and we want them to comply with said notice, as we now mean that all accounts shall be paid as aforesaid. All persons having any bills due them will please present them on those days.

Claims for Road damages not included in this call. The holders of coupons on County Bonds will please present them for payment, and persons holding over-due County Bonds shall present them on the 28th inst. All Collectors are also notified that returns of seated lands as well as unseated lands must be made on or before the first day of February, 1879.

Land upon which no property can be found from which to make tax must be returned, and those who fail to make return by said day will be held for such loss. Persons indebted to the county to make payment by that time.

SILAS W. McHENRY, JOHN HERNER, JOSEPH E. SANDS, } Commissioners of Columbia co.

Attest:—WM. KNICKERBOCKER, Clerk. Commissioner's office, Bloomsburg dec. 13, '78-3w

The Jury System.

SOME OF THE REMARKABLE FEATURES IT PRESENTS.

AN EXPRESSION FROM A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—HARD TO RESPECT SUCH AN INSTITUTION—HISTORICAL MENTION.

Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, lately gave his opinion on the jury system before the State bar association, as follows: "It requires all the veneration which age inspires for this mode (trial by jury) of dispensing justice, and all that eminent men have said of its value in practice, to prevent our natural reason from revolting against the system, and especially some of its incidents. If a cultivated Oriental were told for the first time that a nation, which claims to be in advance of all others in its love of justice and its methods of enforcing it, required as one of its fundamental principles of jurisprudence that every controversy between individuals, and every charge of crime against an offender, should be submitted to twelve men without learning in the law, often without any other learning, and that neither party to the contest could prevail until all the twelve men were of one opinion in his favor, he would certainly be amazed at the proposition. Nor have the European nations differed much with him in their estimate of trial by jury. It has been well understood and received the careful consideration of continental jurists for a great many years without being adopted by any of them, in the form that we have it from England. Many attempts have been made to introduce it in some modified shape, but I think it safe to say that it has not in its essential Anglo Saxon feature met the approval of any people except those of that race. In the days when kings exercised arbitrary power, the jury was among the sturdy, liberty-loving Englishmen, a valuable barrier against oppression by the crown. But in this country, where the people are sovereign, the jury is but too often the mere reflection of popular impulse, and the safety of an innocent man is more frequently found to depend on the firmness of the judge than the impartiality of the jury. Still, it is probably wise that no man shall be convicted of an infamous crime until twelve fair-minded men are convinced of his guilt. I am also forced to admit, however, that even in civil cases my experience as a judge has been much more favorable to jury trials than it was as a practitioner. And I am bound to say that an intelligent and unprejudiced jury, when such can be obtained, who are instructed in the law with such clearness, precision and brevity as will present their duty in bold relief, are rarely mistaken in regard to facts which they are called upon to find."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec, 10, 1878.

Debate on Blaine's resolution authorizing inquiry into alleged intimidation of voters will commence on Wednesday next with a speech by that Senator. It is said that Thurman and Gordon will speak on the subject, but that there will be no opposition to the resolution if it is amended so as to to make it general in its application. Unnecessary debate on this subject will have the effect to retard the necessary public business and to disquiet the public mind, and patriotic men of both parties are anxious to avoid this at present. For some thirteen days, before the holiday recess, Congress will be in session, and in that time, by a judicious course, it may greatly strengthen the country financially at a period when all its strength is needed, or by an opposite course may produce directly the contrary effect. "Let us have peace" for the next few days.

Interior Department officials have been for the last few days giving testimony and opinions against a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. They claim that the change would be injurious to the Indians and expensive to the Government. The Army Officers who have testified think the change would benefit the Indians and save money to the Government. The Commission will report at an early day.

Veterans of the Mexican War will soon hold their annual meeting, and renew their request to Congress for those pensions which the country has never failed to grant her military and naval defenders in their old age. In the Senate the eloquent Mr. Voorhees has their case in hand.

General Burnside says his Commissirn on the Reorganization of the army is ready to report. There are contrary statements as to what the Commission will recommend, but it seems certain a reduction in the force, and especially in the number of officers has been agreed upon.

There is said to be a prospect that Pitkin will be made Marshal of Louisiana in place of Colonel Jack Wharton, and that Packard, late "Governor" of that State, will be made Collector of the port of New Orleans.

This would be in the line of reform as understood by Ben. Butler, Zack Chandler, and the rest. If we may judge by the last message of Mr. Hayes he has now no interest in reform of any kind, as he does not mention it, and may be that the sturdy Republican reformers mentioned, with Secretary Sherman, are to take charge of the Southern appointments of the Administration. They could do no worse than Mr. Hayes did while the reform enthusiasm passed him.

SEMINOLE.

The Change in Grant's Plans.

Gen. Grant, it is now announced, has concluded to go to Asia, and to remain abroad for the present.

This is as was to be expected. When it was given out that he was about to come home, and that a succession of entertainments had been prepared to be given him after his arrival, there were marked indications of popular dissent.

The construction put by the managers upon these signs of disapprobation was that they referred merely to the time of Gen. Grant's return, and they drew the conclusion that it would be more prudent for him to postpone his coming.

Herein they err. There is no unfriendliness to Gen. Grant, and no one objects to his return. What difference does it make to anybody whether he be in Asia or America—whether he be tanning leather or hauling wood?

The hostility rests upon something more substantial. It is to having all the usages and traditions which have controlled the elections of President set aside.

This objection will remain permanently, and will apply to Gen. Grant as a candidate at all times. Whether he come home now or go to Asia first will not make the slightest difference.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Justice of the Peace at New Hartford married a couple the other day, and the groom asked him his terms after the knot was tied. "Well," said the Justice, "the code allows me two dollars." "Then," the groom said, "here's a dollar; that will make you three."

Love and Money.

A WIFE GETS A DIVORCE THAT SHE MAY GAIN AN INHERITANCE, AND THEN REMARRIES HER HUSBAND.

The following remarkable story is telegraphed from Norwich, Conn.

An affair has just come to light in that city which has created quite a sensation, inasmuch as the parties have moved in the highest circles of society and affluence. The persons involved are Edward F. Chase, son of Samuel Chase, of New Bedford, formerly a sea captain, and Miss Mary A. Maples, a daughter of the late James Maples, one of the wealthiest farmers in the state.

Edward first became known in this city about six years ago. He opened a shoe store on one of the principal streets and lived in fine style, possibly beyond his means, for he failed shortly after and has been unemployed since. During his mercantile business among his lady customers he made the acquaintance of Mary, with whom he soon became more and more intimate, until finally that intimacy grew into an infatuation and she appeared no longer to control her own actions. Her father protested against Chase's visits and went so far as to turn him out of the house several times. It is known in addition to this that Mary's brother had actually threatened to shoot Chase if he persisted in visiting his sister so great was the family dislike for him. In consequence of this, Mary being of an unyielding disposition, their meetings were clandestinely held.

Time passed on and they were married on February 19, 1874. The father, aggrieved and despondent at the action of his daughter and the loss of his wife a short time before, finally died. At the funeral several policemen were stationed at the gates and avenues leading thereto to keep Chase from entering.

In the will which bequeathed the large estate to the heirs, was a provision that forbade Mary entering into possession of or controlling in any way her share while she lived with Chase, and also stating that Chase should never be benefitted thereby. Everything has been done to thwart the father's purpose in this regard by the Chases, but without success. Edward and Mary, not having any control of the legacy, were slowly but surely living brought down to poverty. People refused him credit, and even the roof over their head was sold.

Such was the history and condition of the Chases when a petition was sent into the November term of the superior court by Mary Chase praying for divorce from her husband Edward on grounds of intolerable cruelty. No one probably in this section ever anticipated such a thing, knowing they lived in perfect harmony and felicity.

The divorce was granted and Mary Maples then presented her claim for the property, asserting that she was no longer the wife of Chase, which was corroborated by her presenting her divorce papers to the trustees, who immediately gave her control of the property, which consists of houses, bank stock and bonds worth thousands of dollars, into her hands.

Edward and Mary met as lovers and at the end of two days the sequel shows, they were once more united in the bonds of holy matrimony. The wedding tour No. 2 was not extended as the first, and the ceremony throughout was conducted on a strictly private scale, without ostentation.

Some years ago a button found on the scene of a murder led to the detection of a murderer and a pin has been of similar service lately in Paris. A laundress, having received a handsome legacy, was foolish enough to mention to an acquaintance in the same house where she had placed the money. A few days later the other announced that she, too, had quite unexpectedly come into some money, and invited the laundress to breakfast. The latter came, and the entertainment passed off charmingly, but, strange to say, she got dreadfully sleepy after it, and only really woke up when her hostess had made an extra strong cup of coffee. Upon returning to her room she discovered that she had been robbed. The police came and searched her bureau, when there tumbled out of the linen a pin which she immediately recognized as one that she had seen in her hostess's *fichu* on the day of the breakfast. A search in the latter's room revealed the thief, who had drugged the laundress at breakfast, slipped out of the room with her keys, robbed her, and put the keys back in her pocket.

A Complete Newspaper.

The enterprise that has made *The Weekly Times* not only the best journal of its class in Philadelphia, but, by general acknowledgment, the best journal for the family circle issued from any press is scrupulously maintained. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for religious, literary, dramatic and musical matters, wit and humor, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions and the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed. The special correspondents of *The Weekly Times* are found at every news centre, embracing all American and European capitals, and they are charged to spare no labor or expenses to give its readers the best and earliest accounts of matters of current interest in every department of the world of news. In addition to the regular correspondence thus provided, this journal is chosen by many of the most eminent men of the day as a medium of communication with the public. The "Annals of the War," embracing chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper, and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as others, will be well sustained during the coming year. Selections of some of the most valuable war articles that have appeared already have been made, to answer the general demand for their publication in book form. The volume thus compiled, covering about 800 pages (price, $4), handsomely illustrated and elegantly bound, is offered as a premium for subscribers. A copy of the "Annals" given as a premium to any one sending $15 for a club of ten, or $25 for a club of twenty. Club terms of *The Weekly Times*: One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $8; ten copies, one year, $15; twenty copies, one year, $25. Address *The Times*, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* calls attention to the fact that in 1846 the Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood, of Northumberland county, was Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Findley Patterson, of Washington county, was at the same time Speaker of the House. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Patterson will meet again as Democratic Representatives in the House next January, after the lapse of thirty-three years.

Mr. Thomas Gray, of Attleboro' Mass., aged 80 years, has built twenty-seven houses in that town within the last nine years, all but one of them on his own account. He has just finished a cottage upon which he has done all the carpenter work with his own hands, excepting two week's work by one man, upon the outside.

When it is considered that three of the Republican candidates for Congress in Louisiana who were defeated at the late election were J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson and John T. Ludeling, the interest of President Hayes in the matter may possibly be explained, but the regret of decent men of all parties will be much modified.—*Record*

Governor Hartranft has become a member of a large manufacturing firm in Philadelphia, and as soon as he leaves his official position, will take charge of the business as principal manager.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. J. E. THOMAS, Long P. O., Ills., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. D. SAMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." **Take no other!** Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. H. E. SELLERS & CO., *Props.*, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr19, '78-1y* e o w l

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron because it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers every where.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed all others can be readily destroyed.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.5
Corn, new, "	.40
Oats, "	.25
Flour per barrel	6.00
Shorts "	
Flaxseed	1.5
Butter	.20
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.05
Potatoes	.2
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.08
Hay per ton	8.0
Sheepskins	.25
Timothy Seed	2.0

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4.50 "

Deaths.

WHITE.—In Fishingcreek, December 1, 1878, Mr. John White aged 67 years, 2 months and 8 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Isaiah Yeager deceased will expose to public sale on

Saturday, January 11th, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property:

Tract No. 1.—**24 ACRES** of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the west by lands of John Herner, on the north by lands of John Yeager, deceased, on the south by lands of John Herner, on the east by lands of Rudolph Yeager, whereon is erected a large

FRAME HOTEL STAND,

with a good Bank Barn and sheds, also a DWELLING HOUSE.

The above property is located in Slabtown. All of the buildings are in a good state of repair, and the land is in a high state of cultivation, which latter consists of meadow lands and well suited for pasturing droves. The hotel stand and buildings above mentioned in tract No. 1 will be offered separately with one acre of land, giving parties an opportunity to purchase the hotel property without the whole of said tract No. 1. This hotel stand is located on the public road leading from Catawissa to Ashland and other points in the coal regions and is one of the best country hotel stands in Columbia county, from its locality, &c.

Tract No. 2, situate in the township of Roaringcreek, bounded as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak a corner of land devised by George Hower deceased to Lydia Delepine and running from thence by the same north two degrees east sixty-eight and one-half perches to a yellow pine, thence by land belonging to the heirs of Tensch Cox, deceased, south eighty-three degrees west thirty-eight perches to a corner of the lot devised as aforesaid unto Mary Reising by the same south two degrees west sixty-eight perches to a stone, thence by land of Catharine Sherman south eighty two and one-half degrees east thirty-five perches to the place of beginning, containing

FOURTEEN ACRES,

and one hundred and two perches, consisting of woodland well covered with chestnut timber.

Tbh above tracts will be sold at Yeager's Hotel, Slabtown, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deeds.

M. G. HUGHES, HARRIET YEAGER, Administrators.

GEBA HOWER, Auctioneer. ABBOTT & RHAWN, Att'ys. for Estate. dec. 13, '78-ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg at two o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1879,

All that certain messuage or house and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Town of Bloomsburg in the County of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, to-wit On the east by Market street of the said town, on the south by Fifth street on the west by an alley and on the north by lot of William W. Wilson on which are a large two-story brick dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings, a good well of water, fruit trees and grape vines.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Jthram Reece against William E. Sterner with notice to the said William E. Sterner and Delilah Sterner his wife, terre tenants, and to be sold as the property of William E. Sterner with notice to the said William E. Sterner and Delilah Sterner his wife terre tenants.

BARKLEY, Attorney.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

dec. 13, '78-ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of exceptions to the account of Nathan Bredbenner, Administrator of Jacob Shearman, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by agreement of counsel, on exceptions to the above account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Monday the 13th day of January 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested can attend.

dec. 13, '78-4w GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of A. S. Knittle.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia County to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Freese & Eyerly in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

dec. '3, '78-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of J. H. Hetler, Executor of John Michael, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia on exceptions to the account of J. H. Hetler, Executor of John Michael, deceased, and to make distribution of the fund to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his law office in Bloomsburg on Saturday January 11th, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all parties may present their claims before the auditor if they think proper or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMYER, Auditor.

dec. 13, '78-4w

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR

Great Work

NOW IN PRESS,

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings.

No Work Like it Ever Published.

For terms and territory apply at once to The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn. dec. 13, '78-2m

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!!

We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Splendid Organs 2 3-4 sets of reeds $65, 5 sets $85, 10 sets $100, 12 sets $90, 2 sets, 6 octaves, 1 set $40, 1 set $55. 7 OCTAVE ALL ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130. 7 1-3 Octave PIANOS WARRANTED for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Music AT HALF PRICE. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 E. 14th street, N. Y. dec. 13, '78-4w r

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS.

Matthew Hale Smith's new book 1000 prominent persons—men & women and all 2ed STEEL PORTRAITS of A. T. Stewart, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, etc. The sensation of the season Now is the time for **AGENTS** to secure territory. Address for agency, circulars and terms F. C. BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J. dec. 13, '78-4w r

WEST Jackson's BEST NAVY Tobacco

dec. 13, '78-4w r

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NAT. PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa. r dec. 6, '78-4w

$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit free. Address H. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine dec. 13 '78-4w r

25 Fancy Cards with name 10c., plain or gold. Agents outfit 10c. 150 styles Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. r dec. 13, '78-4w

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike with name, 10 cents. J. Minkle & Co., Nassau, N. Y. r dec. 13, '78-3w

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents. Agents outfit 10 cts. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y. dec. 13, '78-4w r

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.	
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 0 a m
" arrive at	Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 5 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 35 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
Day Express leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 0 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Supt.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES

THE WORLD'S STANDARD!

PARIS, 1878.

CLASS 84. Gold Medal. This was the highest award given and was for our general exhibit.

CLASS 76. Gold Medal. The Highest Award and the ONLY GOLD MEDAL to any scale manufacturer.

CLASS 15. Silver Medal. The Only Award and the Highest Award to any Scale manufacturer, and the Medal was awarded for "Accuracy and Precision."

CLASS 68. Silver Medal. The Highest Award for weighing in cabines for military transport service.

CLASS 64. Bronze Medal. The Highest Award for railroad track-scales.

Two Gold Medals! Two Silver Medals! One Bronze Medal!

CLASS 61. Gold Medal. The Highest Award for the Improved Type Writer, for which Fairbanks & Co. are the SOLE AGENTS for the world.

CLASS 54. Bronze Medal. For the Exhibit of the Oscillating Pumps for which Fairbanks & Co. are the SOLE AGENTS of the world.

We challenged the world to meet us in competition at Paris, and have won what no other concern can claim.

Three Gold Medals!
Two Silver Medals!
Two Bronze Medals!

SEVEN MEDALS!

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

715 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

sep. 27, '78-13 w

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HUGH SHULTS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hugh Shultz, late of Jackson township, Columbia County, Pa. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All intrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

JAMES M. SHULTZ, Central P. O. Administrator.

dec. 6, '78-6w

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. nov. 8, '78-6w.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce very great and unusual

Reductions in Dress Fabrics,

only a few of which can be specified.

ENGLISH FANCY DRESS FABRICS, (Part Silk) 90 cents.
These goods are retailing elsewhere as bargains at 87½ cents.

TWENTY-THREE INCH CASHMERES, (one-half wool) 15 cents.
These are very popular and are selling rapidly.

TWENTY-FIRST INCH POPLINS, (two-thirds wool) 15 cents.
Extra heavy and in splendid colorings.

Several purchases numbering TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRESS FABRICS AT 25 cents,
Enable us to offer the largest and choicest assortment of TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS FABRICS to be found anywhere.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN PLAIDS, 90 to 50 cents,
Comprising fabrics of part silk and all wool.

Our Mail Order Department

is affording facilities to consumers all over the United States to obtain their supplies both cheaply and satisfactorily.

The perfect system with which this portion of our business is conducted is scarcely equalled in this country, and cannot be surpassed. All our

Twenty-six Departments,

named below, are offering at the present time inducements that are not likely to be repeated.

1. BLACK SILKS.
2. COLORED SILKS.
3. FAN'CY SILKS.
4. NOVELTIES IN PINE DRESS GOODS.
5. FINE DRESS GOODS IN PLAIN FABRICS.
6. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.
7. BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.
8. DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, ETC.
9. CLOTHS, CASSIMER

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.06 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

PUBLIC SALES.

Executors of Joshua Brink, deceased will sell real estate in Benton and Jackson township on Saturday, December 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. G. Quick Executor of Thomas Knorr, deceased, will sell real estate at Rupert on December 24th 1878 at one o'clock. See advertisement.

W. H. Smith, Assignee of W. Schuyler, will sell real estate in Orangeville on the 28th.

The administrators of Isaiah Yeager deceased, will sell real estate in Locust and Roaring-creek townships, at Yeager's Hotel, Slabtown, on Saturday January 11th, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A pair of gold cuff buttons, bearing the initial "B" The finder or thief will please return them to this office. A suitable reward will be paid.

"B."

G. A. Clark has a fine assortment of Diaries for 1879 at his Book Store.

The bodies of Frederick Wilhelm and son, drowned in the river at Danville last week have not yet been found.

The attendance at Court was not so large this week as last. Criminal cases were on trial up to Saturday noon.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

If you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price only 25 cents.

We print elsewhere the charge of Judge Elwell to the jury in the trial for violation of the fish law. It very clearly sets forth the provisions of the statutes on that subject.

The White Sewing Machine is the one to be desired above all others. It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

The present term of the Normal School will close Dec 19th with a public entertainment. The next term will open Monday, January 6th, 1877, to continue thirteen weeks.

The Hook & Ladder Company of this place propose giving a Masquerade Ball on Christmas Eve Efforts are being put forth to make it a success A cordial invitation is extended to all.

At this time an unusual number of persons troubled with coughs and colds come to our knowledge, which might be wonderfully decreased by the more general use of that well known remedy, Dr. Hass' Expectorant.

The trains on the D. L. & W. R. R, were entirely stopped on Thursday morning by the high water. The track between Rupert and Catawissa is under water, and it is said that at Espy the flood is within six feet of being as high as in 1865.

Almanacs for 1879 at G. A. Clark's.

A Fair and Festival will be held in Cadman's Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week under the auspices of the M. E. Church. Supper will be furnished each evening at 5 o'clock for 25 cents. Numerous fancy articles will be on sale.

The case of Dr. S. W. Trimmer against Luzerne county has been removed to this county for trial, a change of venue having been been granted. It is a suit for fees of the Prothonotary's office from which Trimmer was turned out on a contested election.

The Annual meeting of the Gospel Temperance Union will be held in the Baptist Church on Friday evening, December 27, at 7 o'clock at which time the officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected

J. P. TUSTIN, Prest.

The Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Lock Stitch Sewing Machine is, beyond question, more desirable for all kinds of work than any other machine in use, and is a combination of simplicity and durability. J. Saltzer, agent Bloomsburg.

Baby shows are the fashion now, but as long as mothers continue to nurse their little ones with laudanum or other opiates, they cannot expect their babies to look bright. If your Baby needs medicine get a good and harmless one such as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

LAST NOTICE.—As the estate of Peter Ent, deceased must be immediately settled up, all who are indebted to it, by note, book account or otherwise, are required to make payment by December First, or suits will be brought.

U. H. ENT,
tf Administrator.

The Davis Sewing Machine is the only practical machine for hemming *bias* alpaca, poplin, or other goods of that description, without basting, and is especially adapted to dress making in all its branches. It has obtained the Highest Premiums whenever exhibited in competition with other machines. J. Saltzer, general agent, Bloomsburg.

ECONOMY.—A young grand juror throwing his arm around the foreman's neck and exclaiming of another juror: "That —— black Republican wants to hurry up business, but I want to make a whole week of it." The joke follows when we inform our readers that A. Rice, of Beaver, is foreman. He missed his man.—*Republican Dec 5th.*

The facts do not show that he "missed his man" so much after all, if any such a thing as the above occurred, which we doubt. Under the leadership of the *economical* Republican foreman, the Grand Jury managed to keep themselves occupied until Friday afternoon, and drew pay for five days.

OUR GRANDFATHER'S WATCH.

Our grandfather's ticker
Was too big for his vest,
So he wore it in his duster tail pocket;
And one day goin' to town
In that farm wagon of our'n,
The jouncin' of the vehicle bruck it.

All of a sudden his big hand
Under his duster tail he ran.
As his eyes and his mouth he opened wide,
But it had stopped short,
Never to tick again,
And the old man cried.

—*From the Yonker's Gazette.*

WARRANTED.—Every wearing part of the White Sewing Machine is case-hardened, and adjustable. We therefore have no hesitancy in warranting every Machine for family purposes as perfect, and if any piece proves defective within three years, we will supply that piece free of cost. White Sewing [illegible]

ITEM.—This does not incl[illegible] legs or needles.

SENTENCES.

Friday, December 6, 1878, the Court pronounced the following sentences upon the persons named respectively.

William Berger and Eli Berger. Boys, you were convicted of an act which was very mischievous and wrong, there could have been no reason why you should interfere with the property of this lady, the prosecutrix, and the act you did daubing her gate with filth was exceedingly wrong; for boys of your age, it was a bad thing to do. You are quite young; we understand from your mother, one of you ten and the other twelve years old; one of you, however, states to us that he is eight years old; we are inclined to think that the mother is right about your age.

Now, the Court does not wish to do any thing with you that will harm you in future, if you will behave yourselves, still we must set an example to bad boys, starting out at ten or twelve years old and be inning to do things that are forbidden by law; we must punish them to some extent. We hope you will never be found guilty of anything wrong again. Your father, we understand, is poor. We fear that either he or your mother, perhaps the latter, has been a little too lenient with you—been inclined to over look your faults—cover them up, if so, that is wrong; if your father is disposed to punish when necessary, there should be no interference.

The sentence of the Court is that you and each of you pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution. You will have to arrange it or your parents for you with the sheriff or you will have to remain is jail for a time.

Elizebeth Wolverton—We are very sorry to be obliged to pass a sentence upon a young girl like you. We regret that you gave way to temptation and took the property of your employer, we fear that you did so for want of that proper training which young people should have; and we learn from the statement of your counsel now, that you are placed in unfortunate circumstances in life. If the facts are as stated, we fear that punishing you by imprisonment in the county jail would be prejudicial to you, instead of beneficial; from what we can learn, we fear that it would lead to a downward course. We are therefore disposed to do what we think you, in the end, will see to be the best for you. We know about the place to which we propose to send you, and know it to be under the care of humane gentlemen; and to be a place where you will receive instructions every day, be educated and have an opportunity of attending worship. You will be taught that which is useful, and if you behave yourself properly, will be restored again to society. The most you will be deprived of will be the pleasure (if there is pleasure in it) of strolling about; you will be restrained of your liberty in that respect, and in all respects be properly cared for.

The Court adjudge that you are a fit subject for the care and management of the managers of the House of Refuge, and therefore direct that you be committed to the control, care and management of the managers of the House of Refuge in the city of Philadelphia.

Thomas Steward.—Every case stands pretty much upon its own circumstances, so that one is hardly a precedent for another, in reference to punishment. We are inclined to think, from the evidence given in your case, that you having the privileges you did of the store, in an unguarded moment yielded to temptation, and took the money of Mr. Brobst. You will understand that the offense to which you have pleaded guilty is one for which we might send you to the penitentiary for a period of three years on each indictment, which would make six years. But, in view of the fact that we do not believe you are viciously inclined (that you are a thief, except in the instance from yielding to temptation) though a second offense of this nature would by statute double the penalty—we are not disposed to put a stigma upon your character by sending you to the penitentiary, but we must mark our disapprobation of your misconduct by imprisoning you in the county jail.

The sentence of the Court is that you, Thomas Steward in the one case pay a fine of fifteen dollars and the costs of prosecution, restore the goods and chattels stolen, if not already done, to the owner; and undergo an imprisonment for two months in the county jail; and in the other case we impose upon you a like sentence (fifteen dollars fine and costs, restoration of the goods, and imprisonment for two months in the county jail), to take effect immediately from and after the sixth day of February 1879. We have been thus lenient, in the hope that you will never again appear as a defendant in a criminal court.

William Cook [feeble minded].—The jury who tried your case thought you knew enough not to steal a beehive and honey. We do not know that anything we could say to you would make any difference.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of ten dollars and costs; restore the goods and chattels stolen, if not already done, to the owner; and undergo imprisonment in the jail of the county for six months; and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Henry W. Aul.—The jury found you guilty of this offense; there were so many circumstances surrounding the case that seemed to point in that direction, that they could hardly have come to a different conclusion; it is scarcely supposable that a commerce of four or five years could have been carried on in the way and manner this appears to have been, without at least satisfying the jury that there was truth in the charge made.

The Court direct that you, Henry W. Aul, pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and the costs of prosecution; that you pay to Emma Reppert fifteen dollars for lying-in expenses and twenty dollars for the support of the child up to this time; that you pay quarter-yearly the sum of one dollar a week for the maintenance of the child till it shall attain the age of seven years, which will be July 29, 1885; that you enter into a bond, with surety to be approved of by the Court, in the penal sum of six hundred dollars, to the Overseers of the Poor for Bloom Poor-District, conditioned for the performance of this order of maintenance; and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

John Williams.—You have been convicted of fornication and bastardy.

The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution; that you pay to the prosecutrix, for lying-in expenses, $15, and, for the support of the child up to this time, ten dollars; that you pay quarter-yearly the sum of one dollar per week for the support and maintenance of the child until it shall attain the age of seven years, which will be on the 4th day of November, 1885; that you give bond in the sum of six hundred dollars, with surety to be approved by the Court, payable to the Directors of the Poor of Bloom Poor District conditioned for the performance of this order of maintenance, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Isaiah Beers.—You pleaded guilty to the charge of open lewdness. The Court have nothing to say to you excepting this: The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution; and that you undergo imprisonment in the jail of Columbia county for the term of one year, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with. That is all the law will allow us to do for you.

William Conolly.—Your case, in all respects in which a favorable view could have been taken was very fully and very pathetically presented by the counsel (H. E. Smith) assigned you by the Court. A jury of intelligent men, who had no prejudice against you, did not know you, and who were instructed by the Court to consider your case as that of any other citizen, and to be influenced only by the weight of evidence have found you guilty. Mrs. Jones, a very intelli[illegible] equally[illegible] she recog[illegible] the saw at the door of her room in the night-time; some person was there, and stole the property of Mr. Styers; and some person (we did not allow it to go to the jury to affect you) stole other property in Catawissa on the same night; whoever did it massed together a satchel, overcoat, socks, various things with the property stolen from Mr. Styers—whoever did it was making a general raid upon property there. We do not decide the fact of your guilt; the jury have; we are not prepared to say that they have made any mistake. We think there was sufficient evidence to warrant their verdict; and we are bound to conclude that you are guilty of the crime of burglary, breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit a felony—and that you did steal; how much more you would have stolen, if you had not been alarmed, we cannot say

This offense of burglary has become exceedingly alarming; day after day, and every day almost, we have accounts of burglaries committed. Of course we know nothing of you except your own account of yourself. We might imprison you (and we mention this as a warning to you and others of like mind) for ten years; but, as we do not know that you have committed any offense before, and hope that you never will again, we shall be exceedingly lenient in your case, and yet give you full time for reflection and to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard and that the better way is to pursue an honest course and abide by the law.

The sentence of the Court is that you, William Conoller, pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth, and costs of prosecution; restore the goods and chattels stolen, if not already done, to the owner; that you undergo imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, for the period of two years and six months, and stand committed till this sentence is complied with; and that the sheriff conduct you thither within ten days, and be allowed one assistant.

We have in court this morning an exhibition of the gradations in crime; it shows how men and crimes keep pace—a little older, a little greater; from petty offenses in youth, to high crimes in mature years; one step after another, to the penitentiary. There is but one step more to the gallows. It is an example which the whole community should look upon, and from which every one mischievously inclined should take warning.

On Saturday the following sentence:

William H. Appleman.—It is very much to be regretted that such an occurrence has taken place as this affray at a church festival. We are inclined to think that Mr. Black was a little more rash in the outset of this matter on the night of the fifth, than there was any occasion for; that however is no justification for what you did. It would look as though you thought that possibly there might be a further encounter, and prepared yourself for it. It would have been better not to have done that. You were in no special danger in that crowd of people. But, on the night of the seventh, while the jury have found that you commenced the assault, yet there is considerable evidence that Mr. Black was very willing to get in your vicinity. You are both, perhaps, somewhat to blame in reference to this matter; but you with this instrument inflicted wounds which might have proved more serious than you intended. We understand that there is a large bill of costs in this case; while that does not of itself extenuate your fault to any great extent, yet we take it into consideration.

The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of twenty dollars to the commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution; and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

RULES OF THE LAW LIBRARY.

The following rules were adopted by the Court December 2d:

In pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "an Act relating to the establishment of a law library in the county of Columbia passed March 3, 1868, pamphlet laws 262, the following rules were adopted:

Rule 1. The room provided for a library by the commissioners of the county as required by the 4th section of said act is for the exclusive use of the Judges of the court and members of the bar.

Rule 2. No person shall soil the carpet or any part of the library room with tobacco juice or ashes of cigars nor shall stumps of cigars be left on the table, book case, window sills or other parts of the room.

Rule 3. All books belonging to the library shall have the words "Columbia County law library,' written or printed on the inside of the left hand cover.

Rule 4. No books shall be taken from the library room except for immediate use in the trial of a cause in court or before arbitrators in the Court House; books taken from the room for such purposes are to be returned to their places before or at the adjournment of the court next after such use.

Rule 5. Whenever a member of the bar shall take a book from the case he shall immediately after consulting return it to its place, except where he has occasion to use it as authority in court.

Rule 6. No book shall be marked on the margin or elsewhere with pen, pencil, or otherwise. Leaves shall not be turned down, books must not be opened and laid down with the back up, nor shall a book be spread open and another book laid upon it.

Rule 7. The Committee appointed by the Court under the 3d Section of said Act may appoint a Librarian annually whose duty it shall be to act as Secretary of the Committee, to make a catalogue of the books in the library and to add thereunto other books as they are purchased. In case any book is lost or injured he is to make report thereof, together with all the facts he can ascertain in regard to such loss or injury. If any book taken from the case by a member shall be lost or injured he shall pay the value of the book or the amount of damage thereto to the Committee.

Rule 8. If the Committee shall find it necessary, in order to protect the books, that locks be put upon the cases, they may cause it to be done and in that case the use of books can be had only by special application to the librarian

Rule 9. If any person, after notice shall persist in the violation of any of these rules and the matter shall be shown to the entire satisfaction of the Court on a hearing, an entry of the fact by leave of the Court may be made in a book kept by the librarian in which the transactions of the Committee are to be recorded. Samuel Knorr, C. G. Barkley and E. R. Ikeler Esqrs, are appointed by the Court a committee upon library, subject to Act of 3d, of March 1868.

BY THE COURT.

The Black-Appleman case occupied two days of the court last week, there being a large number of witnesses to examine. The indictment contained two counts, the first being assault and battery with intent to kill, and the second for assault and battery. In charging the jury the Court said that the evidence was not sufficient to convict on the first count.

The fight occurred at Rohrsburg a year ago last July, and from the evidence it appeared that Black made the first attack and Appleman struck him with a whip stock. Black came the second time and was met in the same way. It seems that if exact justice had been done by the jury they would have found the defendant not guilty, prosecutor and defendant each to pay half the costs. The verdict was guilty, Appleman was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution, which amount to two hundred and sixty dollars. The fine was light, but the costs make him pay pretty dearly for his somewhat hasty action.

If all the wagon scales that the Fairbanks Scale Company have built were placed in one continuous line, the result would be a plank-road from Boston to Philadelphia. This fact carries considerable weight with it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

December 5. Report of bridge viewers in Fishingcreek township. Not approved

Petition of citizens of South Conyngham to change the place of holding the election, from Thomas Monroe's to the house of Mrs. Ann McKiernan. Election ordered for third Tuesday of February.

December 6. Prisoners sentenced by the Court. See sentences.

Commonwealth vs. Martin & Lake. Jury called, and sworn. Defendants found not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. W. H. Appleman. Assault and Battery. Non pros. allowed on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. D. F. Seybert. Recognizance of J. D. Thompson and defendant, for appearance of Seybert at next term.

Commonwealth vs. B. Finnel. Recognizance forfeited, to be respited on appearance of defendant.

December 7. Commonwealth vs. D. Hollinshead. Violation of fish law. Jury called. Defendant pleads not guilty. Case tried. Defendant acquitted. See charge of Court elsewhere.

Paul E. Wirt Esq., appointed Auditor to audit the accounts of the several public offices of Columbia county for 1878 according to law.

Pax ou vs Thomas. Sale set aside.

General adjourned court ordered for Dec. 28th, 1878 at 9 o'clock a. m.

Monday Dec. 9. Jacob Creasy vs. John P. Creasy. Rule to open judgment made absolute

Auditors report in assigned estate of A. Miller, confirmed nisi.

Seybert vs. Maitz. Judgment for plaintiff.

W. G. Tanville vs. P. K. Mensch. Case tried Plaintiff takes non suit.

Dec. 19. A. W. Creamer vs. John Keller. Case tried Judgment for plaintiff $790.23.

D. F. Seybert vs. T. Gerity. Judgment for plaintiff for $59.20.

W. Schechterly vs. E. Sanders. Ejectment. This case has occupied the court up to Thursday noon. Verdict for plaintiff.

THE GREAT EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.

It is seldom such an opportunity has been placed within the reach of our people as the one offered on the 17th of this month. One of the largest and most popular Excursions ever gotten up in Northern Pennsylvania is to run on that day from Honesdale via Scranton over the L. & B & Pennsylvania railroads to Washington, D. C. The train will stop at Bloomsburg for passengers at 11 45 a. m. arriving at Washington at 9 o'clock p. m. The price of tickets for the round trip from Bloomsburg to Washington and return is placed at the astonishingly low rate of $8—che aper than will ever be offered again. This price has been made by the above named railroads in view of the overwhelming indebtedness of the Honesdale M E church in whose interest the excursion is run Hotel accommodations are assured in Washington from $1 8 to $1.50 per day The excursion will leave Washington on Friday morning at 5.25 o'clock, but all tickets are good to return previously, or as late as Saturday evening the 21st inst.

The time selected is exceedingly fortunate as the excursionists can witness Congress in session, and see Washington at a season when it is said to be in its greatest glory. The sight of the magnificent Capitol and Mt. Vernon alone will more than repay the cost of the entire trip.

The first visible fall of snow occurred on Monday morning. About an inch fell here, but we are informed that there was nearly fifteen inches on the North Mountain. A rain storm began on Monday morning and lasted until Tuesday night. An immense quantity of water came down and swelled the streams to a larger extent than for some years. Part of the flats below town were under water on Wednesday. Many cellars in town became depositaries for considerable quantities of water. We have learned of no serious damage done.

The next Annual Session of the County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Normal School Building commencing on Monday 24th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. All teachers, directors and friends are invited to be present and participate in the exercises.

WM. H SNYDER
County Supt.
Orangeville, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1878

Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

GOOD FOR BABIES.—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

$500 REWARD!—They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

The White Sewing Machine is not complicated with cog gears nor large cams; its working parts are case hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of J. Saltzer, agent, Bloomsburg.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a judgment entered against me on a judgment exemption note in favor of William H. Reinbold, No. 101 December Term 1878, for $75 is not a lawful claim and I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

DAVID S. HELWIG.
Numedia,
Dec., 6, 3w.*

I have used Dr. Gile's Liniment Iodide Ammonia from its first introduction in the Dominion; it performs wonders in my stable, where veterinary surgeons have failed; it has cured lameness and removed bunches.

J. T. MOURIE,
Laganchotiere St., Montreal.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES
129 West Broadway, N, Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

THE U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Jenner have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. R. V. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption and bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily surely, and permanently yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis catarrh, asthma, and all throat, and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W Sheurer, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. dec. 6, 4w

The cheapest and best ready-made Clothing always on hand at Lowenberg's.

The latest style of hats always on hand at D. Lowenberg's.

Overcoats, Overcoats,
For Men, Boys and Children
at D. Lowenberg's.

Winter Clothing cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Wanted, 1000 lbs of dried Raspberries, 1000 lbs. of dried Pitted Cherries, at Silas Young's store Light Street for which he will pay the very highest market prices.

G. A. Clark has just received a lot of new games

Sunday School Scholars can buy at I. W. Hartman's a beautiful present for their Teacher.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Spectacles to suit all eyes at G. A. Clark's

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan have their New Furs for Christmas presents.

New Silk Handkerchiefs for Christmas presents

New Lace Handkerchiefs for Christmas presents

New Linen Handkerchiefs for Christmas presents.

New Silk Bows and Ties for Christmas presents.

New Jewelry for Christmas presents.

New Silver Trimmings for Christmas presents.

New Pocket Books for Christmas presents.

New Gloves	"	"	"
New Dress Goods	"	"	"
New Shawls	"	"	"

Full line of useful goods to suit everybody and at the lowest prices.
dec 62w

J. Saltzer, General Agent, Bloomsburg Columbia county Pa. for the New Davis vertical feed shuttle Sewing Machine for Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, & Northumberland counties. Agents wanted.
dec 6 4w

New and Beautiful stock of Toy and Juvenile Books at Clark's Book Store.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Mrs. Jones of ——, has decided to buy her Christmas presents of I. W. Hartman.

Frames for Card and Cabinet Pictures at G. A. Clark's Book Store—handsome in style and finish.

J. Saltzer General Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. for the White Sewing Machine for Columbia, Montour, & Northumberland counties. Agents wanted. dec 6-4w

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

A large variety of Autograph and Photograph Albums at G. A. Clark's.

Mrs Smith where do you intend to buy your Christmas presents? At I W. Hartman's who has the grandest display in Bloomsburg.

Trade dollars taken for 100 cents at W. C. McKinney's.

Almanacs for 1879 at G. A. Clark's cheap by the dozen.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Sunday School Teachers can find cheap Christmas presents for their Scholars at I. W Hartman's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

CARPETS! Largest Stock in New York City at one half former Prices
6000 Rolls CARPETS, 75c per yard. INGRAINS, from 50c. M. QUEENS, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. HEMPS AT 25 cents all WIDTHS from 27c. per yard. LACE CURTAINS, $1 00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
159 and 161 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22 '78-6m adco

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also directions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Dr. Ben Vandell & Co., Allston, N. Y. adco nov 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. adco nov. 22, '78-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m adco

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Palmicon Remedy is the best ever known for PILES of every kind (bleeding, itching, blind, leward &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. It is not painful, nor your confinement. Only to costs for a 14 days CASE, sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m adco

Business Notices

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Rev. W. H. Murphy,
Mrs. B. H. Stoiner.

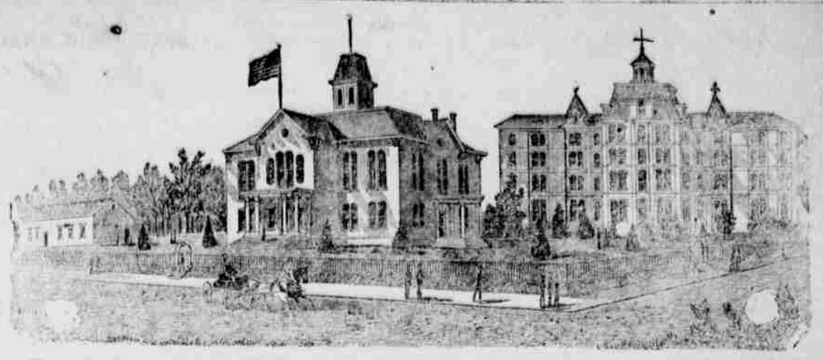
I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE.
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-8w

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's,
may 8-18tf

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. *Try it.*
may 8-18tf



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location beautiful, and ease of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees
Sept. 5, '76.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America. Sept. 6 tf.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the locks gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray hair, and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes any cause of dandruff and baldness. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brushy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youthful luxuriance and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for its soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no3

The most useful present
FOR YOUR WIFE.
Intended wife, mother or sister, is one of our Nickle Plated and Polished Fluting or Crimping Irons. 4 Irons on one handle and at greatly Reduced Prices.
Ring Reversible Fluting Iron $2.50. Home Fluting and Crimping Iron $2.75. SENT PREPAID on receipt of price.
Howitt Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa,
P. O. Box 868, OR 161 PENN AVENUE.
An Agent Wanted in this County.
nov. 15, '78-6w jw&co

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1878.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by second street, on the east by an alley, on the south by an alley, and on the west by C. F. Knapp, containing one hundred feet front on second street, and —— feet in depth, on which are erected a brick dwelling house two barns and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the east by land of Jacob Shoemaker, on the west by land of John Miller's heirs, and John Beishline, on the south by land of John Christian and Amos Heller and on the north by land of William Black, containing three acres, which are erected a house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of The First National Bank of Bloomsburg's about Valentine Beidleman and to be sold as the property of Valentine Beidleman.

Fi Fa
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
dec. 6, 1878 Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Knorr, deceased, under authority contained in said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on

Tuesday, December 24th, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg (late township of Bloom) Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the North Branch of the Susquehanna river on the south, Iler Pennsylvania on the west lands of S. V. Boone on the north, and lands of S. V. Boone and Daniel Sittinger on the east, containing

62 ACRES,

more or less, whereon is erected a two-story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
out-kitchen, a good Frame Bank Barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings, well of water at the dwelling house, a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD, all under good cultivation.

It includes the grove, known as the
Rupert Pic Nic Grounds
and is within about five hundred yards of the depot of the Philadelphia & Reading, and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads.

TERMS OF SALE.—$1,000 to be paid at the striking down of said property, one-third the balance of purchase money to be paid on the first day of April 1879 when possession will be given, and balance of purchase money to be paid on the first day of April 1880 with interest on same from 1st April A. D. 1879. Grops in the ground reserved.

JOHN G. QUICK,
nov. 29, 1878-ts Executor.

EXECUTORS' SALE
Of Valuable
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Executors of Joshua Brink, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased will expose to public sale at the house of William Brink in Jackson township on

Friday, December 20, 1878,

at one o'clock the following
WOODLAND TRACT,

in Jackson township, bounded on the south by lands of Stephen Brown, on the west by lands of Jacob Wilkinson, on the north by lands of Isaac Ikeler, and on the east by lands of William Brink, said tract being part of the same tract of which Joshua Brink died seized, taken into execution at the suit of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg's about Valentine Beidleman and to be sold as the property of Valentine Beidleman.

Fi Fa
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
dec. 6, 1878 Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Knorr, deceased, under authority contained in said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on

Tuesday, December 24th, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg (late township of Bloom) Columbia county,

Miscellaneous.

The Rothschild Chateau.

With princely liberality Baron Rothschild admits any one to his Fairyland who takes the trouble to write for permission; and however much we may have been thinking of Aaroun al Raschid, King Solomon and the Thousand and One Knights beforehand, we shall not be disappointed. The very name Rothschild fills us with awe and bewilderment. We prepare ourselves to be dazzled with gold and gems, to tread on carpets gorgeous as peacocks' tails, softer than eider down; we pass through jasper and porphyry columns into regal halls where the acme of splendor can go no further; where the walls are hung with tapestry and crimson satin, where every chair looks like a throne, and where on all sides the mirrors reflect the treasures collected from all parts of the world. And we are not disappointed. Quitting the railway at the cheerful, wealthy little town of Lagny, we drive past handsome country houses and well kept flower gardens, and then gradually ascend a road winding amid hill and valley up to the chateau, a graceful structure in white marble, or so it seems, proudly commanding the wide landscape. The flower gardens are a blaze of colors, and the orange trees give delicious fragrance as we ascend the terrace—ascend, indeed, being hardly the word applicable to steps sloping so easily upward and so nicely adjusted to human foot, that climbing Mount Blanc under the same circumstances could be accomplished without fatigue. It is impossible to give any idea of the different kinds of magnificence that greet us on every side. Now a little Watteau world in tapestries having for a background sky-blue satin and roses; now a dining hall sombre, gorgeous, and majestic as that of a Spanish palace; Now we are transported to Persia, China and Japan; next we find ourselves amid unspeakable treasures of Italian and other marbles. To come down to practical details, it might be suggested to the generous owner of this noble treasure house of art that the briefest possible catalogue of his choicest treasures would unspeakably oblige his visitors. There is hardly a piece of furniture that is not interesting alike from a historic and artistic point of view, while some are *chefs d' œuvre* both in design and execution, and dazzlingly rich in material. Among these may be mentioned a pair of chimney ornaments, thickly hung with pendants of precious stones; a piano—which belonged to Marie Antoniette—the case of which is formed of tortoise shell, richly decorated with gold; a cabinet set with emeralds, sapphires, and other jewels; another composed of various precious stones; chairs and couches covered with exquisite tapestry of the Louis Quinze period; some rare specimens of old *eloisonne* work, also of Florentine mosaics—these forming a small part of this magnificent museum. The striking feature is the great quantity and variety of rich marbles in every part. One of the stair cases is entirely formed of different kinds of rare marble, the effect being extraordinarily imposing. Elsewhere a room is divided by Corinthian columns of jasper and porphyry, and on every side is displayed a wealth and splendor in this respect quite unique. Without doubt nothing lends such magnificence to interiors as marbles, but they require the spaciousness and princeliness of such a chateau as this to be displayed to advantage. Next in importance as a matter of mere decoration must be cited the tapestries, of which there is a rare and valuable collection, chiefly in the hall, so-called, and where they are arranged about the running gallery surmounting the pictures. What this hall must be worth would, perhaps, sound fabulous on paper. It is here that some of the most precious cabinets are found—treasures of ivory, ebony, gems, gold and silver—and the pictures alone represent a princess' dowry. Examples of some of the great masters are here—Velasquez, Rembrandt, Rubens, Claude, Lorraine, Bordone, Reynolds; lastly among moderns, Ingress and Hippolyte Flandrin. Much might be said about the pictures if space permitted, but they alone are worth making the journey from Paris to see. But *creme de la creme* of Baron Roshschild's treasures is not to be found in this sumptuous hall, in spite of tapestries, pictures, marbles, and rare furniture, nor in the state salon, but in one of the dining rooms, a marvelously rich and gorgeous apartment, where the wealth of gold and splendid colors is toned down, and the eye is rather refreshed than dazzled by the whole. On the walls, reaching from base to ceiling are hung a series of six paintings on leather, known as the *cuirs de Cordoue*, or leather paintings from Cordova. They are historical and allegorical subjects and are painted in rich colors, with a great abundance of gold on a brown background, the general effect being that of a study in brown and gold. When looked at narrowly we find great dramatic interest in the subjects, and a uniform masterliness of execution, but without a catalogue it is utterly impossible to give any accurate idea of these gorgeous paintings. The entire department of Seine et Marne perhaps offers no greater rarity than these paintings on leather from Cordova, of which we would fain know the history.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Sensible talk about Weeds.

The *Scientific Farmer* treats an old subject from a new point of view:

'Now there are weeds, and there are weeds. The one is deserving of the farmer's attention, the other of his neglect; and the true agricultural preacher should reserve his anathemas for those which are injurious, and should cease to pound the air in frantic condemnation of those other weeds which are unsightly, but yet whose presence may profitably be supported.

Here are two corn-fields, adjoining fields, we will say. Both are planted alike, receiving similar manuring, and yield a like crop. the history of the two fields is as nearly alike as can be, and the price of labor is the same. These fields may yield very unlike profits, according as the farmer treats the weed question. The one man don't believe in weeds. He cultivates and hoes as long as his implements can get in the field, from the growth of the corn; and later, sends in his men to pull the weeds which start after the horse-hoes are driven out. The other man cultivates early, keeps the field free from weeds until the corn has attained a proper growth; and can take care of itself, and does not bother about the weeds that come late. The difference in labor-bill, is seen in the profits realized from the two fields.

Our friends argue the matter. The one says, 'Weeds sap the land and hinder growth, and all must be removed. I hate a weedy looking field.' The other says, 'I believe with you that the weeds are injurious, during the early growth at least; and I cultivate my fields and remove the weeds until the corn gets strong and the bloom gives promise of appearing. Cultivation after this point injures the crop, and I cannot afford the injury in order to get rid of the weeds, which then start into growth. Besides, the manure taken by the weeds at this time is but a slight abstraction from my crop, for the weeds are not very numerous, and are succulent and feeble on account of the shade. I find my profit by letting those weeds alone, for they do not go to seed to bother another year; they furnish a green manuring, as far as they go, for the next crop; and while I do not see injury coming from their presence, I do see very clearly a saving in the labor bill.

Now which argument do you think is the best?

Don't friends or enemies, say that the *Scientific Farmers* advocates the growing of weeds. We do not. We but advocate the using of thought in farming, and the doing that will add to farm profits. When weeds cost more to remove than the injury they do, don't be tempted by the cry of weeds to remove them at a loss; but use your judgement, and keep your fields as clear from them as you profitably can, and do not be tempted to do more.

This fear has led the New England farmer to overvalue the hoe and under-value the the horse implements, and thus has diminished the farm profits more than the weeds themselves. The horse-hoe, as a rule, and except in exceptional instances, will remove weeds from corn sufficiently for profits, and far more cheaply than the hoe or hand. The hoe will enable you to meet the commendation of book farmers, but will it bring with it the profit which follows the judicious use of the horse-hoe?

Apples for Cows.

Can the apple crop of our country be available on the dairy farm as an auxiliary article of food for cows? Professor Arnold, in a letter to the N. Y. *Tribune*, says that, when fed in proper quantity, 'they give an excellent flavor to milk, and the butter and cheese made from it, and increase the yield of either.' We think that the same may be said of peaches, or pears, or of other fruits: but the question is whether such food can be used economically—whether the improvement in the flavor and the increase of yield will compensate for the value of the fruit and the labor of preparing it. It is true that Professor Arnold only speaks of inferior fruit,' and such as 'is not fit for the market.' Here we see an objection. Inferior fruit at this season means wormy, insect-eaten, and half rotten apples, and these we, do not consider proper food for milch cows. He says a good healthy cow, weighing 1,000 pounds can safely eat a peck of apples twice a day, and he suggests that the apples be mixed 'two sweet ones to one sour, and that they be sliced in a root cutter and fed in the stable, but they must be fed on the ground.' and under certain conditions he estimates the increase of the milk in quantity and in richness as equal to a pound of cheese from a bushel of apples, or a pound of butter from two and a half bushels. He adds—

'Taking the ordinary condition of cows at the season when apples are ripe, and counting in their value as a substitute for other food, as well as increasing the value of milk, and with butter and cheese at the prices now current, apples as a food for milch cows are estimated at twelve to fifteen cents per bushel. I speak advisedly on this subject having determined by weight and measure the increase yield of a ration of one peck per day to a herd of thirty-six cows. To be fed advantageously to cows, fruit must be dealt our with care and judgment. If fed a little to freely, the result will be a loss instead of a profit. When judiciously fed, any kind of fruit, and particularly apples, not only increases the amount and richness of milk, but gives a deliciousness of flavor to both butter and cheese beyond that given by grass alone.'

Upon the whole with very great respect for Professor Arnold, we are inclined to the opinion that the same results which he claims for apples may very generally be obtained from other sources with less expense, less labor, and less risk. We would like to see a fuller report of the Professor's experiments. How many days did he feed thirty-six cows one peck per day each? How were the apples gathered and assorted, and how much labor was bestowed upon their preparation? As at present advised, we think the cases where apples may be advantageously used as a continuous food for cows, fed in the manner proposed, are rare and exceptionable.—*Am. Dairyman.*

"Yes, said the witness, "I do remember the defendant's mother crying on the occasion referred to. She was weeping with her left eye—the only one she has—and the tears were running down her right cheek." "What!" exclaimed the judge; "how could that be?" "If you honor please," said the witness, "she was awful cross-eyed."

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

THE RED FRONT,

MOYERS' BLOCK.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO

SNUFF.

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

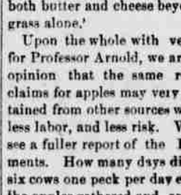
AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town April27, '77-tf

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.



BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

ESMES & CONNECTICUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

TRADE MARK.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Miss ——— my wife suffered with this terrible complaint, she was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

H. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a cathcter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all alike may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, No 71 Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer Cured. Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass

Sprains, spliuts bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without.

M. RODENS,
569 seventh avenue, New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1 ; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.

Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.

may 41, '78-

VIGORENE

THE GREAT TONIFYING CURE

WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically commended from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums noted in California and the Sierra Nevada as a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the disorders arising whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to throw off impurities, and invigorates and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and reestablishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, DISSIPATION, CIRCULATION, CLEANSING, DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or KINDRED DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. Don't be put off with worthless imitations. The name VIGORENE registered in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures an exception to every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

SUFFERED 30 YEARS.

Jersey City, September 24, 1878.

No tongue can tell what I have suffered for the past 30 years from CONSTIPATION and BLIND BLEEDING PILES, at times so bad that I could not stand upon my feet. I could not walk half a mile without suffering intense agony which would bring on severe illness.

About one year ago I was induced to try a bottle of your VIGORENE, and am glad to state that after taking four bottles I was entirely cured of both disease and am now enjoying excellent health and strength. I advise all similarly afflicted to try VIGORENE.

MRS. G. F. FERRIS, 138 Sussex St.

DON'T GO FOOLING AROUND.

As a regulating medicine I can confidently recommend VIGORENE. I have used it in my family and know others who have tried it, and all pronounce it good and reliable. It don't go fooling around and disappoint you by making no stir, but it attends to business and accomplishes that wherewunto it is sent.

WM. R. DUVALL, Riverhead, L. I.

OF YEARS STANDING.

I used one bottle of VIGORENE and can truthfully say that it has cured me of ASTHMA and BILIOUSNESS of years standing.

S. C. ROE, M.D., Lebanon, N. J.

VIGORENE

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's DRUG STORE.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

Jan. 18, '78 -1y.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of the above boys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

TTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons. 5 cents each
" " Fi. Fa. "
" " Rule to take Depositions. "
" " " to choose Arbitrators. "
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian. 5 cents each
" " Citation "
Rule to take Depositions. "
Narr in Debt, with Confession, "
" " Assumpsit. "
Mechanics Lien. "
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 for 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	5 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	10 " "
All Kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BUCKLEY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50.

Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

NOV. 1, 1878-12w

ASK FOR THE

Williamsport Hand-Made Boots,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. DAYTON & CO,

AND

WARRANTED.

N. B.—All goods of their make are stamped on the bottom.

Jan. 25, '78-tf

BOOK NOTICES.

Harper's Magazine.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—"Boston Traveler."

The most popular Monthly in the world.—"N. Y. Observer."

It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—"Louisville Courier-Journal."

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—"Hatchman, Boston."

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
ANY TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 57 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Harper's Weekly.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its typ and woodcuts.—"Springfield Republican."

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—"Zion's Herald, Boston."

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, fraud, and false pretenses.—"Evening Express," Rochester.

The Volumes of the "Weekly" begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
ANY TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of "Harper's Weekly," in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS,

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

Messrs Scribner & Co., in 1873, began the publication of St. Nicholas, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day St. Nicholas stands

ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS:

The New York "Tribune" has said of it: "St. Nicholas is now held a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London "Literary World" says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

GOOD THINGS FOR 1878-9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP,"

will run through the twelve monthly parts,—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume,—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelly. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Everybody's Neighbors," will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"RUMPTY DUDGET'S TOWER,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of St. Nicholas, the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued, prophesy concerning the style in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-box" and "Riddle-box."

Terms, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this Paper, and by all booksellers and Postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,

733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,

Who are our authorized agents to receive Advertisements.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is and will con inue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest news paper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue in every time. It is for the honest Democrat against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly to such men or measures are in agreement with what the Constitution is and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which Hayes was not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still resides—it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence, and there it will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in '76, '77, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the newspaper reader of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to our well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880, an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or preferences may be. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing foolishness of the fraudulent Administration and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of the varying phases, and to discuss according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, a literary, and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price is 55 cents a month, postpaid, or 65 cents a month, or $6 50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of forty columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7 70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1 20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, a paper of fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

nov. 22-6t

SCRIBNER' MONTHLY,

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MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY,

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Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"Louisiana," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Louisiana before the war, which Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November 1878 and will be profusely illustrated.

F. LEONHEIDER, a Bavarian novelist, by H. ———, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the social follies of Norse life, and of life in a western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George ———, to be begun on the conclusion of Mrs. Burnett's story. It will exhibit the state of society in New Orleans about the years 1840-45, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present re-construction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series begun in August with the portrait of Bryant, will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt, Page and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL. Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr Edward King in his tour through "The Great South") preparing for Scribner a series of papers on the resources of the country—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an ex-Confederate soldier, will be among the favorite short-stories to scribner during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood of Baltimore. The first of the series—"Johnny Reb at Play"—appears in the November number.

Terms $4 00 *a Year in advance; 35 cents a number.*

Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers, should write name, post office, county, and state in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

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THREE JOLLY SERIALS.

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A story of Seven Merry Children, who found the world for themselves, but always hanging in a "bunch." By Mary Mapes Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker."

Profusely illustrated by Mary A. Lathbury.

Royal Lowrie's Last Year at St. Olave's.

A jolly story of American school boy life. By Magnus Merriweather, author of "A General Misunderstanding." Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

Don Quixote, Jr.

The adventures of Sir Mittledos Peterkin Paul on his steed "Bucephalus." By John Brownjohn. A funny story written expressly for the Little Boys of America. Illustrated with comic pictures by J. H. Hopkins.

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(First Series.) Paper I. William H. Beard. With portraits, studio interior and engravings of paintings, by S. G. W. Benjamin.

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Comprising several important experiments in both Europe and America.

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II. The Perkins Institution for the Blind. By Emma E. Brown.

Bright Short Stories and Poems, Natural History supplements, Sketches of Travel in Foreign Lands, Letters from the Children, Puzzles, Parlor Amusements, Music, &c.

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1879

Eclectic Magazine

OF

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The "Eclectic Magazine" reproduces from foreign periodica s all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines and Journals; and while the tastes of all classes of our readers are consulted nothing trivial in character or of merely transient interest is admitted to its pages. Its plan includes Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Short Stories; and in the case of Science (to which much space and attention are given), special prominence is allowed to any particular phase of opinion, but place is given impartially to the most valuable articles on both sides of the great themes of scientific discussion.

The following list comprises the principal periodicals from which selections are made, and the names of some of the leading authors who contribute to them:

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review	Rt. Hon W. E Gladstone
Brit Quarterly Review	Alfred Pennyfather
Edinburgh Review	Professor Huxley
Westminster Review	Professor Tyndall
Contemporary Review	Rich. Proctor, B A
Fortnightly Review	J Scrutan Reynolds, F R S
The Nineteenth Century	Dr W B Carpenter
Popular Science Review	S B Tylor
Blackwood's Magazine	Prof Max Muller
Cornhill Magazine	Professor Owen
Macmillan's Magazine	Matthew Arnold
Fraser's Magazine	E A Freeman, D C L
New Quart Magazine	James Anthony Froude
Temple Bar	Thomas Hughes
Belgravia	Anthon Trollope
Good Words	William Black
London Society	Mrs Oliphant
Saturday Review	Turgenieff
The Spectator, etc, etc	Miss Thackery etc,

☞ It is frequently remarked that in England the best of literary talent is being drawn from the writing of books to contributing to the periodicals. The "Eclectic" garners the choicest sheaves from this rich harvest.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS. Each number contains a fine steel engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value, and add much to the attractiveness of the magazine.

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